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TO

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THE SUN, New York etty.

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ocal News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Ustrer Pesss and New York Associated Press hat \$1 to \$00 Am street. All information and dou-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the arces of the whole country.

Mr. Cleveland, the Democrats, and the Republicans.

"Mr. CLEVELAND," says the Rochester Herald, excusing this statesman's dalliance with the third term, "has not felt called upon to make a public statement of his intentions." He has not felt called upon to "decline an honor that has not been tendered" to him. "Democrats in several States in which Mr. CLEVELAND's influence was prominent," the Herald continues, "notably Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, have already held their Conventions, and from none of them has any suggestion come forth that the party regards Mr. CLEVELAND as a candidate for renomination." So the Herald soothes itself with the thought that, under the circumstances, "Mr. CLEVELAND has a right to remain silent."

It is true that the nomination for a third term has not been made. The body which has the power of making and offering it will be the National Democratic Convention to meet in Chicago on July 7. It is true that the Democrats of Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania have not suggested the President's continuation in office. But it is also true that the CLEVE-LAND forces have chosen the shrewdest way of making the attempt to nominate their man, if they cherish the hope.

Professed ignorance of Mr. CLEVELAND'S wishes, a guarded doubt of his willingness to serve again, the naming of a casual candidate, but forward as a feeler, endorsements of the Administration, income tax, deficit tariff, paramount Commissioner, bonds and all, is the limit to which the third term politicians, clever and unhampered by any prejudice of loyalty to the faith of the Democratic party, venture to go. They know that the only possible hope of manipulating the Chicago Convention into their control is to avoid the precipitation of the third term issue, which would follow an open avowal of Mr. CLEVE-LAND's candidacy. They must trust to the accidents of the Chicago Convention. Whatever can be done to lead to the desired prostitution of the Democratic party to Mr. CLEVELAND's ambition is being done.

All the same, the process of undermining the precedent established by WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON has been exhibited in such positive form that the Rochester Herald's amiable explanation of Mr. CLEVE-LAND's silence cannot be justified. We ask our contemporary to consider, as an illustraand only, the utterance upon the third term question made not long ago by the Hon. JULIUS STERLING MORTON, a member of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Cabinet:

"Why should President CLEVELAND be opposed to a third term any more than a bank President should? If a bank President has proved himself competent he is reflected not only one time but dozens of times."

That was a trumpet call to Mr. Morron's chief to stand up for the honor and integrity of the Democratic party by denouncing Mr. Morton's revolutionary doctrine, and by putting upon the third term movement an immovable quietus, if he had any such intention. Except as a free lance absorbed in his own schemes, like any plotter, Mr. suffer the Democratic party to remain for a moment suspected of readiness to sacrifice the rule forbidding a third term in the

Since Mr. CLEVELAND has exercised the influence of a President in directing the Democratic party, the duty and the credit of defending American institutions and of preserving American sentiment has more and more manifestly been transferred to the Republican party. In 1880, when the third term spectre first rose before this generation, the Republican members of the House of Representatives effectually cleared the skirts of their party from the taint of imperialism by voting emphatically against the third term by the splendid majority of more than four to one. Mr. CLEVELAND'S silence is also identifying with the Republicans the defence of the Presidency as an elective office.

A National Convention To-morrow.

On June 29, 1892, the Prohibition party Cincinnati. Ex-Governor St. John of Kansas presided. Gen. JOHN BIDWELL of California was nominated for President on the first ballot, defeating an Ohio aspirant, and one from New York. BIDWELL, however, was something of an Ohio man himself. He had been educated in Ashtabula county, and had taught school in Ohio before his departure for the far West to grow up with the ticket of 1802 was J. B. CRANFILL of Texas, an active worker in the temperance cause in the Lone Star State, an ordained preacher of the Baptist faith, and the editor of a religious newspaper. On June 30, before having nominated their candidates, the Prohibitionists declared in a platform of fourteen separate planks their views on current questions as here summarized:

Farering: Plank 1, prohibition of liquor selling; 2, woman's suffrage: 3, an increase in the volume of money; 5, State control of the railroads; & the right to one day's rest in seven; 10, arbitration for differences between nations; 12, liberal pensions; and, Opposing: Plank 4, the McKingay tariff: 6, the existing emigration law: 7, allen land owners; 8, lynchings by mobs. 11, slock speculations on margins: 18, the use of public moneys for sectarian schools, and, 14. the Democratic and Republican parties, their neiples, purposes, leaders, records, piedges, and

The total vote cast by the Prohibition party in the national election of 1892 was 278,000, an increase of 27,000 votes as compared with the Presidential election preceding; and a slight increase, also, in the percentage of the total vote. In 1888 the Prohibition vote of the country was 2.16 per cent, of the whole; in 1892 it was 2.22 per cent. In three States of the Union, Louisiana, South Carolina, and South Dakota, no

by the Prohibition vote exceeded 25,000. To-morrow the Prohibition party will hold its National Convention in Pittsburgh. Already, it is reported, there are many delegates there. The Convention is to be held in the new Exposition Music Hall, with

work will engage attention. This party is menaced by a serious defection to the camp of the Populists. The Prohibitionlate draw their recruits chiefly from the West. It is in these regions, remote from the large cities and from railroad communication between them, that the silver idea has taken the firmest hold. Many of the active Probibitionists are men of radical views, bitterly hostile to the old parties, and attracted to the Prohibition standard rather by reason of this hostility than by any profound belief in the efficacy of the abstract principle of prohibition. Whatever else may be charged against the Prohibition party-lack of wisdom, lack of diplomacy, and lack of progress one thing is undeniable: the Prohibitionists have made no entangling alliances with their opponents in elther party. They have stood up year after year to be counted, hopeless but courageous. They find themselves menaced this year by the Populist party of cognate impracticables. The Populists are willing to stand up and be counted, too, and with a better

Prohibitionists offer. Some of the Prohibition leaders, cognizant of this changed situation, and putting the claims of expediency above the dictates of principle, are in favor of coming out at Wednesday's Convention in favor of freesilver coinage in order to arrest the breaks in the Probibition ranks by a concession which it is hoped by them will deprive the farmer-Prohibitionists in some of the Western and Southern States of any good reason for joining the Populists. The leader in this movement is Sr. John of Kansas, a State in which the Populists have made, perhaps, their greatest inroads into the ranks of the Prohibitionists. Other leaders of the Temperance party, as it is sometimes called, are for hewing to the line on Wednesday and for disregarding those who favor the sacrifice of a principle for the purpose of gaining votes attracted by the silver outery.

chance of success in some States than the

It remains to be seen which of these two factions will predominate in Pittsburgh on Wednesday. Perhaps some cold water Mc-KINLEY from Ohio, though not from the town of Canton, will head the Prohibition ticket this year on a straddle platform warranted to suit all interests and to satisfy all demands, till the bailoting is over.

Mr. Gladstone on Irish Nationalists and English Nonconformists.

The Education bill, introduced by the SALISBURY Government, was supported on the motion for a second reading by every Anti-Parnellite member of Parliament, and was opposed by every representative of the English Nonconformists, with whom the Scotch Presbyterians and the non-Anglican Protestants of Ulster sympathize. The purpose of this bill is to promote the cause f sectarian education in England, as distinguished from the non-sectarian system established by the FORSTER act about a quarter of a century ago. It will help English Catholics, as it will help members of the Established Church of England, to procure the religious instruction of their chil-

Under the circumstances it was to be expected that the Anti-Parnellites would vote for the proposed measure. They are Catholics almost to a man, and it is probable that they could not carry a single Irish constituency without the zealous support of the Irish Catholic hierarchy and the priests. When they are required to choose between the future attainment of home rule for Ireland and the immediate advancement of the Catholic Church in England, they necessarily choose the latter. Yet this choice, which is natural and inevitable, has caused the Nonconformists, who constitute the bulk of the Liberal party in England, to repudiate the project of home rule for Ireland. These are the same Nonconformists at whose bidding Mr. GLADSTONE declared himself to be constrained to demand the deposition of CHARLES STEWART PARNELL from the CLEVELAND has had and has no right to leadership of the Irish Nationalist party, after his claim to leadership had, in the fac of the disclosures made in the O'SHEA divorce case, been enthusiastically approved by every one of his colleagues in Parliament, and by a mass convention at Dublin. Not unreasonably the London Chronicle

requested Mr. GLADSTONE's opinion concern-

ing a situation so fatal to the prospects of home rule. In terms curiously vague and unsatisfactory the ex-Premier replied that he "blamed the Irish [by which he evidently meant the Anti-Parnellites a little, the Nonconformists more, and the Parnellites by far the most." The truth is that neither the Anti-Parnellites, the English Nonconformists, nor the Parnellites are in the least deserving of reproach, as regards the course Education bill. Mr. GLADSTONE ought to have foreseen when he exacted the deposition of Mr. PARNELL that the only guarantee of a stable alliance between the English Nonconformists and the Irish Nationalists was the maintenance of a Protestant at held its National Convention in the city of the interests of the two allies in the matter of religion that only Mr. PAR-NELL could have constrained his followers to subordinate all other aims to procuring self-government for Ireland, after which the numerical preponderance poshave enabled them to shape legislation as they wished. So long as he remained the chief of a united Irish party, it was recogcountry. His associate on the Prohibition nized in Ireland that not a religious but a political purpose must be primary and paramount. Mr. PARNELL once deposed, his enemies were obliged to invoke the active Interposition of the Irish Catholic hierarchy at the ballot box, and, having accepted such assistance, they were bound to requite it by subordinating political to religious interests. The Anti-Parnellites are not in the least to blame for doing this; neither are the Irish Bishops and priests in the least reproachable for requiring it. Where the Anti-Parnellites are deeply blameworthy is in not foreseeing that, if they once yielded their political independence, any durable alliance with the English Nonconformists would prove impossible, as the latter would be certain to proceed from one demand to another. Beginning with the sacrifice of Ireland's political chief, they were sure in the end to insist upon the sacrifice of her religious interests.

From their own point of view the English Nonconformists are not to be blamed for resenting a sectarian school bill which to a considerable extent fullifies the compromise embodied in the FORSTER act. Much less should they be rebuked by Mr. GLADSTONE for resenting the defection of their quondam allies, since it was he who taught them in the Indian Territory, not far away. These latter Prohibition ticket was run. In New York, the case of Mr. Parnell that any flat of they bought of the Cherokees for 70 cents an Hitnois. Ohio, and Pennsylvania respective theirs would be meekly obeyed by the great acre, cash. White men carry on most of their majority of the Irish Nationalist party. As for the Parnellites, whom Mr. GLADSTONE sees fit to "blame most of all," they are plainly at liberty to take any line they please with regard to the new Education bill. They owe nothing to the English Non-

ident will be put in nomination, but other | Irish leader at their bidding, and they have never professed to shape their conduct by the Nonconformist conscience.

We wonder if Mr. GLADSTONE will ever recognize, what is now clear enough to all agricultural districts of the South and onlookers, that he himself prepared the ruin of the home rule cause when he thrust Mr. PABNELL from his place of power and practically drove him to his grave.

> Some Newspapers and Some Labor Men.

On Sunday the Central Labor Union in this city turned its attention to rapid transit, and pronounced judgment against the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in a preamble and resolutions which manifest an extraordinary degree of ignorance on the part of their author.

The preamble declares, by way of recital, that the Appellate Division has rendered a decision "adverse to the proceedings of the Legislature, the Rapid Transit Commissioners, the Common Council, and the Supreme Court Commission, and adverse to the will of the people." Then comes this resolution:

"Resolved, That the Central Labor Union does here by solemnly declare that it were a monstrous crime and a precedent terribly menacing to our free insti-tutions if this judicial decision were permitted to permanently thwart the will of the people, as ex-

pressed both by their representatives and themselves. Now, as a matter of fact, the statement that the decision of the Appellate Division is adverse to the will of the Legislature or to the will of the people as expressed by themselves is simply untrue.

No scheme of rapid transit was contemplated by the Rapid Transit act, or was passed upon by the popular vote in this city, except such as should be approved either by the property owners representing a certain proportion of the property affected or by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. This alternative condition was imposed by the law itself under which the Rapid Transit Commission exists. In other words the Legislature has not authorized the construction of any rapid transit road without the consent of the property owners, or the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. It is absurd to say that the refusal to give that consent involves any opposition to the legislative will. In like manner, the voters who favored rapid transit cast their votes only for rapid transit under such conditions as the law prescribed. One of these was that the Appellate Division must approve the scheme before a road could be built without the consent of the property owners. Here again it is ridiculous to talk about the will of the people being thwarted. The people have never yet voted for rapid transit without conditions, no matter what.

But the populistic outburst of the Central Labor Union in favor of a scheme that was and is against the interests of the workingman is not so surprising as the similar utterances of newspapers that ordinarily profess to be conservative and ought to know better.

A few honored names are on the list of New York business men who favor McKinley's nomination, but as a whole the document is a freezing failure.

The Hon, CHARLES HENRY GROSVENOR, the ISAAC NEWTON of the HANNA Combination. sends from Washington to our esteemed contemporary, the Cleveland World, a beautiful "McKinley." "The writer." Gen. GROSVENOR says, "does not want his name to appear, but does want a few copies of the paper which first publishes the song." He believes "there is some merit in the thing." It is clear enough from all this modest palayer, from which the pride of authorship cannot be excluded, that the maker of the verses is Gen. GROSVENOR himself. A piece:

"Our interests are all at one; We feel them all akinly: And reck the fight and victory won When we shall choose McKinlay. The artisan, The thinking man-The people choose McKinley "America our cause will grasp, And hold it all secenely When we protection's arm shi And shrine it in McKINLEY. The laborer. The artisan.

American— The people shrine McKistat." It is gratifying to know that Gen. GROSVENOR combines with the imagination of the mathematician the imagination of the poet. In his case we have long "felt them akinly.

As was to be expected, the Hon. CLAUDE MATTHEWS of Indiana is much surprised because his letter opposing the gold standard got intoprint. And of course he would have been not merely surprised but dazed and thunderstruck if it hadn't got into print. No such pains are bestowed upon any other kind of letter as upon this sly old dog of a pursued by them respectively toward the letter which "accidentally finds its way into print." It is studied for weeks and weeks, day and night. Every word in it is weighed. Every sentence has been revised a hundred times. The whole thing has been written over again and again. Solemn councils of friends have been held over it. And then when the laborious missive is published by a friend, the head of the latter. So conflicting are indiscreet by instruction, what a flutter of surprise and almost of indignation in the author. Dear, dear! Who could have been prepared for such a public exhibition of a poor, little impromptu communication, containing, it is ue, thoughts which the writer would be the last to deny, but not expressed as formally and deliberately as he would like? Now, if he had sessed by Catholics in that country would only had more time, and had been speaking to the public, and not to an intimate friend!

One of the most touching instances of a generous real in the cause of missions comes naturally and appropriately enough, from Ohio. and specifically from the town of Cuyahoga Falls. The merchants of that place, weary of bad debts and eager to plant thorns in the bosoms of bad debtors, solemnly made over to the Woman's Missionary Society such accounts as they regarded as valueless. What a cheerful gift! Free ly they parted with what was worthless. Could charity be exercised at cheaper rates? Still, there were the germs of humor and of a possible revenge in the idea. The Cuyahoga Falls philanthropists believe that the lives of those debtors will be made unhappy by dunning visits from missionary women. Perhaps. Yet who is likely to be more anxious to pay his debts when they are transferred to a stranger and without consideration? And if the missionaries sent in the hope of collection are ugly, what can they hope to collect but a cold welcome? And if they are comely, who will be fool enough to pay and so shut himself off from further visitation? The Woman's Missionary Society has no great prospect of getting rich anddenly, but the Chyahoga Falls men deserve mention for their skill in giving away without

The Osages, who, as a tribe, are the richest Indians in America, have just had another proof, in their experience, of the tendency of wealth to accumulate. They got a fortune by selling their homes to Kansas for other lands to farming, on yearly leases for a share of the crops, and other lands are let for grazing. Now, in addition, they have made a lease of oil-developing privileges, under which they will receive a royalty on all petroleum that may be found and pumped. In the appendix to Commissloner BROWNING's last report is the state 1.160 delegates. A President and Vice-Pres conformists. They devined so depose the ment that the Osages have on deposit

in the United States Treasury \$8,245,251.06, the interest on which, at five per cent., is \$412,-262,55. There is also an Osage school fund of \$119,916.63, and another of \$69,120, on both of which five per cent. is paid. Lieut.-Col. H. B.

FREEMAN, Fifth Infantry, their agent, in his last report gives the number of Osages at his agency at 1.657, of whom 758 are half breeds, while at the same agency are 208 Kaws, of whom 94 are half breeds. It will be seen why the Osages are called the richest Indians in America, and they ality, at least in the long run. will be still richer if the Phonix Company of It is true that the bill as it left the Schate ap-West Virginia, their lessees, strike oil.

The thing that was feared has come. The admirers of the Hon, BAHE BAILEY of Congress and Texas, more affectionately known as the Lone Star Geyser, have long remonstrated with him upon his improdence in allowing his boiling eloquence to shoot away with a full head on. To be sure, they have not been so much alarmed about him as about the country. They have felt that he would devastate the land and burn the waters if he ever escaped from himself. They have implored him to held himself in check. But there is no putting a stopcock on genius. At Blue Goose Run, in old Lumpain county, Ga., last Saturday afternoon, the Hon. BABE BAILEY, while addressing an audience of some 400 souls, flew into such a simoon of elequence in honor of than under that of the Senate. the sacred and vital principle of 16 to 1 that his celebrated collar button, composed of a single cartwheel dollar, sixteen times life size, was

are, and the sweet chestnut curis are dank and limp with despair. There may be more pressing questions before the public, but after the campaign is over and the world has ceased to burst into buttons and enough banners, have been taken down to allow a peep at some small patches of the sky once more, it does seem as if it would be important to know whether the Hon. VENTUS ALLEN of Nebraska or the Hon. MARION BUTLER of North Carolina is the greater long-distance orator. Impartial observers will content themselves for the present with prenouncing no opinion on the subject. It is true that ALLEN sometimes seems to take the longer course, but if he ever succeeds in demonstrating to the satisfaction of good Populist judges that he has beaten Bur-LER's record of twenty-five hours a day for twenty-five days, then the rest of mankind will award him the Gab Cup which, admiring Ne-

melted, and poured a white stream over the

orator's frilled shirt bosom. Mr. BAILEY re-

turns to Texas without his most valued treas-

NATIONAL REFORMERS CONVENE. Several Hundred Who Couldn't Come to Hear Evans Speak.

wonder is how there is wind enough in the

world to keep these two mills going.

PITTSBURGH, May 25,-The Convention of National Reformers was to meet at 9 o'clock this morning, but at that hour Daniel swoger, Secretary, Prof. W. J. Seely of Wooster, Ohio, University, and a reporter constituted the gathering. By 11 o'clock there were eight persons in the hall. Chairman Evans thought this a sufficient representation and began an address, in which he stated that the movement for the unification of all reform parties was only in its incipiency. He reviewed the origin of the Republican party and intithe origin of the Republican party and inti-mated a great future for the present movement. The Rev. C. K. Ormond of Carnegie, Pa., in-voked divine blessing on the new party. Secretary Swager announced that he had re-ceived several hundred letters from persons who could not be present. Mr. Evans spoke again, this time on McKin-ley and the McKinley party, maintaining that McKinleyites had no principle except Mc-Kinley.

as well as further proof of its value as a newspaper. It ought, moreover, and will add materially to its influence and reputation, and if in addition it teaches the public to estimate the usefulness of the press from the point of view of actual achievement rather than from that of brag and bluster, a great public advantage will have been gained.

aban and Spanish Treatment of Reporters, From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

Weyler's order concerning war correspondents is well known. Where in the history of civilized war-fare has an order been issued by either side to the ef-fect that any reporter joining the opposing force would be shot if caught? This stands without a precedent in history, and, in all the cities the Govern ment has established what is called a censor, to whom must be submitted any cablegram or letter giving news concerning the war. Why all this precaution? Does it not look that under the surface something was very rotten; something that Spain was very anxious to hide from the world? On the contrary, the Cubans welcome newspaper

men with open arms. Every facility is given them to gather news and get their letters through. Their records and despatches are at their disposal, and while within their lines they are treated as honored guests of the nation. They are allowed to want for noth ing: everything is given freely, that the world may know the true state of affairs. Such has been my experience, and such no doubt

has been the experience of every war correspondent in the interior of Cuba

Will Pull Together.

From the Philadelphia Press. Wyoming, Dek., May 23.—L. Fisher and Miss Estein M. Eoyer were married in a rowboat in the centre of the mill poul near here a few days ago. Fisher secured the boat, and when Miss Boyer and the clergyman, the Nev. P. C. Graham, Jr., were scated, rowed it as near as possible to the centre of the mill pond. The boat was narrow, but the couple managed to stand side by side and were made husband and wife, while the crowd on the shore sent up cheers. Then Fisher rowed to shore, and he and his wife received the congratulations of their friends.

Consistent. Vigorous, and Victorious.

From the Washington Fast.

The See has been consistent and vigorous in its opposition to the proposed underground railway system for its city, and it is to be congratulated upon the handsome manner in which its judgment has been commended by the Supercritical and the second statement of the second second second to the second seco nmended by the Supreme Court.

An Impression.

From the Washington Star. "I dunno," said Farmer Corntossel. "but what I'm wrong, but some o' these here publications they gits up nowadays makes me think o' circuses." I don's quite see why," rejoined his wife.

Thar don't seem ter be nothin' much to 'em but the picters; an' most er them sin't so.

Loyalty to England Bisloyalty to America. From the Toronto Daily Mail and Express. There are no mutterings of disloyalty in the realma over which her Majesty roigns.

THE COAST DEFENCE WORK.

Differences Between the Bonne and the Benate Plans Now in Conference, WASHINGTON, May 25.—While the Senate's changes in the Navy bill, and particularly its cutting down of the provisions for battle ships and torpedo boats, have been resented in the House, its amendments of the Fortifications bill stand on a different footing. There the niterations are in the direction of greater liber-

propriates \$10,763,888, whereas it had carried a possible total about \$570,000 larger as it passed the House. But only a little over half the House provision, or \$5,845,637, was an out right appropriation, the remainder being in the form of an authorized maximum for continuing contracts. So far as coast defence work is concerned, the House system seems to be practically as good as the Senate's, because the authorization of contracts would result in appropriations for them at the following session But since an amount of nearly \$5,500,000 would be passed over to the next appropriation bill, that might be considered sufficient for next year's outright appropriation, with another au thorization for future contracts. Hence the final appropriations for coast defence might come a year later under the plan of the House

The precedent, too, of \$10,763,888 in an outright appropriation is a good one to create. If it should be followed next year, we should obviously be getting along much faster with coast defence work, so that, upon the whole, it may be hoped that the Senate plan will prevail. One specially good feature of it is its provision for carrying on work through the whole fiscal year, whereas the House leaves out the last four months of the year, trusting to the next session to make up for the deficiency.

The other day an experiment was made which seems to have a bearing on the Senate's striking out of the House provision for a type 10-inch gun. From a 12-inch gun at Sandy Hook a Carpenter armor-ptercing shell was fired against a target said to have consisted of 13% inches of nickel-steel armor, with oak backing. It was deemed best not to make public the particulars, but it is understood that the shell passed clear through the target, although the striking velocity represented an impact on the side of a ship a mile away. It is further understood that one purpose was to ascertain whether the army 12-inch cun was not sufficient, for the present, against heatile ships. Still, the construction of the 16-inch gun has been advocated on the ground of additional cruching effect, and of its, perhaps, being actually needed, under the continual improvements of armor, by the time that it was ready. There is no indication yet as to what view the House will take about the 16-inch gun, but it would seem possible to make a compromise on one of 14 inches, were it not that no such calibre has ever yet been asked for, the desire being to advance at one bound from the 12-inch to the 16-inch. If the latter is decided against, it will, perhaps, mainly be because it would take three years to complete even the type gun, with many more years to manufacture duplicates. A sense of the need of concentrating work on what would be available at an earlier period is obvious in the action of Congress.

One provision in the Senate bill which seems to be wise, if not absolutely urgent, is the addition of \$1,000,000 to the amount appropriated for guns building under contract by the Herbelshem from Works. The natural effect would be to induce that establishment to increase its labor upon these guns, and thus turn them out the sooner. An answer to this may be, however, that even if the guns should be finished more quickly, it would be of little use, since scores of the completed Watervliet guns are waiting for emplacements and carriages.

The added items for testing the Howell and the Emery counterpoise disappearing carriages, and also the Gatling carriage, will be welcomed by those who take an interest in these systems, and the House may well consent to them. It is velocity represented an impact on the side of a ship a mile away. It is further braska already insists, is already his due. The

mated a great fature for the present movement.
The Rev. C. K. Ormond of Carnegie, Pa., inSecretary Swager amounced that he had received several hundred letters from persons
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Are two accorded to hold the Convention of the present hour.

Mr. Evans addressed the delegates on the
political history of the country from 1770 to
the present hour.

Trum the New Houres Frening Register.

It is not a habit of The Sux to send a skyrocket into the air and beat a bass drum on the
sidewalk every time it makes an exclusive journalistic achievement, Its methods are of the
more enduring and satisfactory sort, which put
a premium upon the intelligence rather than
upon the guilbility of its readers.

From its mistaken inception, this great newspaper has opposed the plan to bond the city of
New York for a vast sum of money, \$50,000,000,
with which to build an underpround system of
the Rapid Transit Commission. It fought the
proposition step by step, and with an enthulsasm
which plainly showed it to be master of the subject. Its fight was a single-hand ed one, the
other newspapers of New York, without, we be
all level, an exception, giving the scheme the freest
encouragement, Yesterday a decision yas band,
sed down from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court "confirming and approving every
particular objection that Tim Sr's has urged,
and forever disposing of the contemplates
scheme.

Times we have a subspecial propers of the subpresent o

AGAINST THE BANNACK INDIANS.

The Supreme Court Beeldes that They Can-not Hunt la Violation of State Law,

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- In the case involving the construction of the terms of the treaty with the Bannack Indians, giving them the right to hunt on "unoccupied public lands," the Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided that the right to hunt on these lands could not be exercised in contravention of the State law forbidding the hunting of wild animals. Hacehorse was arrested for violating the game itacehorse was arrested for violating the game haw of the State, the arrest being part of the incident which led to the Jackson's field troubles have year. Justice White, who read the opinion, said that the intent of the treaty must refer to the time when it was executed, and could not be constructed to interfere with the laws of a State, erected into being by act of tongress subsequent to the exemption of the treaty, which contained no reference to the terms of that instrument. Justice Brown discented from the judgment of the court for the reason that it violated the terms of a treaty between the United States and the indians. Important as the preservation of the game of the State was conceiled by him to be, Justice Brown said that he deemed it far more important to maintain the faith of the nation, even with the despised indians.

JAPAN'S NEW MINISTER.

Mr. Hoshi Toru Is Expected to Arrive in This Country Soon,

Kone, Japan, May 4.-Mr. Heshi Toru, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Kurino as Japanese Minister at Washington, is one of the best known men in Japan. He has occupied many important public posts, including that of President of the House of Representatives, and he was the best President that has hitherto ruled the House. By a miserable intrigue be

he was the best Fresheeft that has hitherto ruled the House. By a miserable intrigue he was practically driven from the office, but the courageous way in which he fought his assailants elected the admiration of the whole foreign population in the country.

Mr. floch is an advanced Liberal in politics, and it has been asserted in the press that the appointment is a direct result of the compact entered into by the Government and the Liberal party six months ago. The Nicht Nicht Nicht Nicht Schlenbun, the semi-official organ, however, emphatically denies the statement. As a matter of fact, the legation at Home was offered to him seven or eight months ago, but he already had his heart set upon the United States and preferred to wait. The emoluments are the same at Kome as at Washington. On the other hand, Mr. Kurino evidently had no intention of leaving Washington, as he had just made arrangements for Mrs. Kurino and family to come to him. But in Japanese life, private or official especially the latter—there is nothing so certain as change. Mr. Flochi has been elevated by the Mikade to he social rank mown as justin, and litends leaving Japan for Washington in the course of a forthight.

Needs a Strong Anthelmintle. From Current Report.

Mrs. Tingley announces that the "Anima" of the late William Quan Judge has taken possession and is installed in her midst.

Sample of the John the Chinese Civil Ser-

vice Board Puts Up. Friends of some of the special excise agent who failed to pass the civil service examination prepared for them have been wondering why it was that they were rejected. The popular belief is that the competitive civil service examination is the only one which possesses terrors for applicants and that the non-competitive examination is "a soft snap" simply provided as an excuse for putting partisan workers into office. Publication of the questions which were propounded to special agents who were plucked may change this idea which has found lodg-

ment with so many. Here are the questions: ment with so many. Here are the questions:

What is a parinerable?

What is a fre-holder?

What is a common carrier?

What is a criminal section?

What is a criminal section?

What is the difference between an attorney in fact that an attorney at law?

What are the functions of the Grand Jury?

Same the legal holdings.

What is a felony?

What is a missiemeanor?

What is interest?

What is interest?

What is usury?

What is a interest?
What is usury?
What is usury?
Way of the Senate district, its principal buildings

What is usury?

Map of the scante district, its principal buildings and railroads.

Name four railroads in the State of New York and their terminals.

Name four railroads in the State of New York and their terminals.

Name the principal routes of navigation in the State of New York and the cities they touch.

What is standard time?

Proceeds of a note reading as follows: "Ninety lays after date I promise to pay \$2.496.00 at the discount of 5% per cent."

A certain town mass. 800,000 gailons of water a day and has a reservoir \$2.0 feet long and 125 feet wide, flow deen must it be to contain a weed's supply?

Interest on \$1.500 for three years, five mouths, and eventeen days, rate not specified.

A piece of property was beinged for \$0,000; it paid \$5.000 for regales, then sold it at an advance of 40 per cent. How much per cent did i make?

A bridge of that property, 25x 100 feet, was wold for \$1,250. What is the value of the remaining property?

A certain township must my taxes to the amount.

erty:
A certain township must pay taxes to the amount
of \$805,000; a certain farm in that township is asassed at \$1,450. What is the amount of taxes that
farmer must pay and what is the rate of taxatton?
[Assessed valuation of township may given.]

[Assessed valuation of township not given.]

The men who were expected to pass this examination are to get \$1,200 a year for reporting on applications for liquor tax certificates and for reporting violations of the law. They are not lawyers that they should be able to tell "what constitutes a part rership?"

I wish somebody wo do settle that question for me," said a well-known lawyer vesterday." I have been trying to find out for months, and the Appellate Division hasn't been able to satisfy my curiosity."

As heretofore hoted, these excise agents were expected, by the terms of one question asked them, to recollect how many cubic inches there

As heretofore hoted, these excise agents were expected, by the terms of one question asked them, to recoiled now many cubic inches there are in a gallon. It further appears that they were called on to compute interest without knowing the rate per cent. But the last problem is the prize of the lot. It is insoluble, because the total assessed valuation of the property in the town in question is not stated. This may have been omitted by design, to see if the candidates would discover the trick. It will be observed that only one of the twenty-four questions related directly to the duties of a Senate district excise agent.

NO PAY FOR RAINES LAW AGENTS. Comptroller Roberts Says They Must Pass

a Competitive Examination. ALBANY, May 25.- The sixty confidential agents who are to scour the State and see that there are no violations of the Raines Liquor Tax law, are not likely to receive their monthly salary right away, unless the courts come to their aid. State Comptroller James A. Roberts announced positively today that he would not pay these officials unless they have passed a competitive civil service examination. He bases his decision

however, go richt aheal and appoint the re-mainder of the sixty special agents after non-competitive examination, and the ques-tion would undoubtedly have to be settled by the courts.

MURDERED BY MOHAMMEDANS.

Missionary Leach, Formerly of This City, The Rev. Dr. Leighton Williams told the con-

gregation of the Amity Baptist Church, in West Fifty-fourth street, on Sunday night the details of the murder of the missionary Dr. Charles F. Leach, and his wife and young son, which occurred on May 7 at Faar, near Tunis in north Africa. Dr. Leach was formerly a physician of New York, and eight years ago the Amity Baptist Church sent him to Algiers to do missionary work. Two years later he was transferred to another field, and while in Faax he conducted a dispensary for the Arabs in addition to his regular work. Dr. Leach's home was on the outskirts of the town, and, according to the letter received, he was found dead in his room on the morning of May S. There were ten knife wounds in his body. His wife had been stabled four times, and the boy, who was d years old, had been murdered in the same manner. An infant who had been born a few months before was spared and the scarching party found the child crying in the cradle. All the rooms were in great disorder. Furniture was broken, clothes were scattered about, and there were evidence of a desperate struggle. Dr. Leach and his wife fought fiercely for their lives. They had retreated to the bedroom, and after they had succeeded in bolting the door the murderers hattered it down, and in the subsequent struggle Dr. Leach was stabbed until his holy was nearly cut in pieces. It is believed that the murder was the work of fanatical Mohammedans.

Dr. Leach was the first missionary to years we had succeeded in the first missionary to years and the sentence of the first missionary to years and the sentence of the first missionary to years and the sentence of the first missionary to years and the sentence of the first missionary to years and the sentence of the first missionary to years and the sentence of the sentence of the first missionary to years and the sentence of the first missionary to years and the sentence of the sentenc work. Two years later he was transferred to

murder was the work of fanatical Monamme-dans.

Dr. Leach was the first missionary to venture into the territory about Fsax. Two weeks ago Dr. Williams received a letter from him in which he spoke enthusiastically of the success of his work. When he first went to Africa his expenses were paid by the Amity Haplist Church, but later he became a regular mission-ary, and was supported by one of the mission societies. While in New York he was a mem-ber of the Amity Church, and he had many friends among the congregation. He was mar-ried in Africa. Dr. Williams's correspondent informed him that the British Consul would in-vestigate the murder.

WITH THE PARK, A ROOF GARDEN Upper East Siders to Have a Pavillon on

The residents of the upper east side are at last going to have a good breathing spot in the shape of the much-longed for roof garden over the water. When Alderman Goodman appeared before the Hoard of Docks last Thurs day he naked for a make-shift, a temporary day he naked for a make-shift, a temporary platform to be erected over the pier at the foot of East 117th atrect. Much objection was raised to this on the ground that such a structure would hamper business on the pier. Finally it was decided to ask the Dack Roard to erect a pier purposely for the people. The Dock Roard consented and the committee are at work on a report which will be presented to the Board of Abiermen a week from to-day. No plans have yet been prepared, but it has been decided in a general way to erect an ornamental from structure, 40 feet wide by Take test long to coal between \$30,000 and \$50,000. This rier will fit out from the site of the proposed new park that will border the river, and if the park is ever laid out, the pier will become a part of it.

New Jersey Catholic Convention. The German Roman Catholics of New Jersey

held their annual convention in Jersey City yesterday. Preceding the business session a slemn high mass was sung in ht. itemiface's solema high mass was sung in St. Reniface's Church in First street. After luncheon the delegates and a number of terman soleties marched in procession to St. Nicholas Hall in tentral avenue, where a business session was held. John Britthoff of Jersey City was elected President; John Keller of Elizabeth, Vine-Fresident; Hugo Fuller of Jersey City, Secretary; Seeph Robrecht of Newark, Flancial Secretary; Franz Holler of Newark, Treasurer, and Konrad Kraus, Marshal.

RNOCK-OUTS FOR EXCISE AGENTS. THIN ACTRESSES WHO GROW PAR Bernhardt, Terry, and Reban-Also Jan

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: When Observer" wrote that Sarah Bernhardt, Ade Rehan, and Ellen Terry were thin women, he must have relied rather on his memory than on any recent view of these three actresses. Nobody contd now describe Sarah Bernhardt as thin and plump would be rather more graceful than the word which would really express ber present physical condition. She is fat, and there Is no mistake about it. Her habit of wearing ne stays conceals her rotundity of outline wher she dresses in old-fashioned or flowing gar-ments. But in modern, tight-fitting gowns, she is a person of ampte figure. Anybody who saw Ellen Terry in "King Arthur" could have had no doubt of her great increase in weight since her previous visits to this country. She is not so fat as Bernhardt and probably weighs less than Ada Rehan, but she is still probably well above the average heft of a woman of his height, Ada Rehan used to be as thin as Mrs. James Brown Potter, but now she doubtless weighs more than 175 pounds. Maude Adams is thin and will probably continue so, although the same prediction was made of Ada Hehan, It can now be said with greater certainty of Mrs. Potter, who is thinner than Eleonora Puse or any other conspicuous actress on the stage. The relation between talent and avoiringois is interesting in relation to actresses of another class. Why do comic opers singers grow stoud in proportion to the extent in which they succeed? Lillian Russell was angular when she first began to sing, and Della Fox was too thin to look comfortable in tights. Their present condition has no such disadvantages. Marie Tomnest has taken on many pounds within the last few years, but she has not been overwhelmed in the same way as the other two actresses. If eminence in serious acting keeps women thin, why do they get fat when they sing and dance? Marie Jansen when she made her debut was as thin as Mande Adams is now, Miss Adams does not seem to have gained a pound, while Marie Jansen has acquired a weight out of all proportion to the granef a pound, while Marie Jansen has acquired a weight out of all proportion to the granef apound, while has been on the stage. Do the women who must seem to suffer or to represent grief feel the effects of the real emotion, while those who must be merry follow the adage and grow fat while they laugh? Fannie Davenport, Chara Morris, and Sarah Bernhardt are emotionia actresses who apparently have stood the strain well. But on the other side the rule works better. Fay Templeton, May Irwin, and Lillian Russell form a triumvirate that would seem to prove there is something in the theory that to be gay on the stage increases the weight.
>
> New York, May 23. is thin and will probably continue so, although the same prediction was made of Ada Rehan

A. P. A. TORN UP.

A Gigantic Sectional Struggle Threatening

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE The old scratch is to pay in the American Protective Association's (A. P. A.) Supreme Council. last scrap between the famous Kilkenny cats will be wiped from the memories of men and its place fitted with the story of the A. P. A. fight in the Supreme Council ere many moons have waxed and waned. It's the old story of love of pelf and titles corrupting primitive virtues.

The West wants to secode from the East, alleging that the Hon, Sockdolager Linten is a greater statesman than the Hon. Cantwell Morse, and that 85 per cent, of the Eastern A. P. A.'s are unnaturalized foreigners, enemies of

P. A.'s are unnaturalized foreigners, enemies of Americanism, and permeated with Jesuitism engraried by the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, whom the Western A. P. A.'s regard as a spy of the Pope, paid to make A. P. A.'sm a laughing-stock in New England.

On the other hand, the New England A. P. A.'s say that the strength of the order is in the foreign members, and that the Western scheme to take as a matto the words which Gen. Washington never said, "Put none but Americans on guard," and confue the membership to men born in the United States, would break up the order in the East. As the ritual, passwords, and grips can be bought for a few cents, and as the secret committees won't work except in public places, the so-called secret order no longer exists except as a scheme to draw money from several thousand dupes of the vulgar sharpers who resurrected the mouldering corpse of Know Nothingism.

G. W. P.

less they have passed a competitive civil service examination. He bases his decision muon the written options of Eithu Rost, extraction of the Court of Appeals, Dorman B. Eaton. Everett P. Wheeler John G. Milburn, and Matthew Hale of Albany, All of these eminent sentlemen are of the option that the appointment of these special or confidential agents without their having passed a competitive civil service examination is in direct violation of the civil service examination is in direct violation of the civil service regulations, were written at the request of Comprollir Roberts and the New York Civil service Roberts and the New York Civil service for form Association.

The special agents are violation, and the Secret committees won't work except in public places, the socialed secret order no longer exists except as a scheme to draw money from sevenal agents revive Roberts and the New York Civil service for the manner of examination. This field as follows: 1. He may elect from the three persons graded highest as the result of an amount of examination; 2. He may persons named by him who, upon non-competitive examination, shall be duly certified by the Commission as qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

State Excise Commissioner Lyman has availed himself of the third proviso, and recently nominated to the State Civil Service commission the names of twenty-seven candidates whom he wished to appoint as special agents are now put under pews of the ordinary construction. In the court, that is a provided with that if the order is in the form in the Civil Service in the first provided the duties of the office.

State Excise Commission the names of twenty-seven candidates whom he wished to appoint as special agents are now put under pews of the ordinary construction. In the court, that is a provided with the first provided the duties of the office.

State Excise Commission the names of twenty-seven candidates whom he wished to appoint as special agents are now put under pews of the ordinary construction. In the

Stam's King has left Bangkok for a two month vacation in Java. He will stop at Singapore on the

Mr. Adie, this year's senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman at Cambridge, rowed in the university eight and was stroke of the First Trinity boat, Millennial trousers are all the go at Budapest They are made of light-colored cloth, covered with diagonal pattern made of the repetition of the

figures 1,000. Marsettles is running Lyons close for the place of second city of France. The new census shows that

Lyons has 4d7,000 inhabitants and Marseilles no Kaiser Wilhelm stopped at Frankfort for a few hours for the celebration of the anniversary of the creaty of peace, and within three days there were

forty arrests for tese majests in the town Oxford University played a match at golf with the House of Commons, nine on a side, recently, the result being a tie. Mr. Herbert Gladstone made S of the 1' holes scored by his side, but Mr. Balfour lost his game.

Christine Nilsson, the Comtesse de Casa Miranda, bought Watteau's "Diane au Bain," recently sold as auction in Paris, for 107,000 francs. The had been previously offered to the Louvre Euseum for 100,000 francs.

By the death of M. Cernuschi, the city of Paris somes into possession of his fine collection of Chiness and Japanese tronges and porcelains, his early Italian pictures, and his house in the Parc Moureau, which will be turned into a museum A steel plate said to be the longest ever made has just been turned out by a Stockton, England, from

company. It measures, after shearing, 70 feet 8 weighs five and a half tons, and is without a flaw Ambroise Thomas's successor as director of the Paris Conservatoire is M. François Dubais, Saint-Sarns's successor as organist at the Madeleine. He has been professor of harmony at the Conservations twenty-five years. The place was offered to Massenet and to Saint-Sabis and was declined by both.
Russian hens are progressive. They laid 11,000. 600 eggs for export in 1870, 235,000,000 in 1885, and 1,250,000,000 last year. The eags are wild in Russia at from six to ten cents a dozen. They are exported to Hungary, then sell to Germany as Hunwarian eggs, and finally to England as German

PRES. Baron Rirsch's money, it to said in the Saturday Ecview, with the exception of some charitable bequests, is all left to his wife to hold in trust for Luciand de Hirsch, the illegitimate maughter of the Baron's dead son. When the child grows up she will come into possession of \$100,000,000. She is being brought up a Catholic, as that is her mother's

Mr. Sargent's portait of Mr. Chamberlain at the loyal Academy exhibition, though a good likeness, does not please the Tailor, which declares that "the frack, the ugly creases in the sleeves, the vest without a button on it, are as repulsive to a tailor's

and form would be to the artist." A gun cariridge exploded in the central powder magazine of the French tranclad Admiral Duperra as louisn recently, blowing out the ungazine door to s distance of thirty feet. The magazine was closety packed with three tons of explosive shells, but no further barm was done. The crew of the vessel attend to quarters and pumped water into the magazine, while Admiral de Cuverville went in to fir what had improved, all expecting to be blown up. An unclai Greek codes of the Gospels recently bought by the Emperor of Russia from the village of Barumsahiy, northeast of Canaron, written on fine violet purchment in allver letters nearly as inch high and dating from the fourth century after Christ, is believed to be the manuscript known to New Testament scholars as N, of which thirty-three leaves are kept at Patmos, six in the Vatican, four in the British Museum, and two at Vienna. The Czar's copy is said to lack thirty-six leaves.